PSEUDOSTILOBEZZIA, A NEW GENUS OF BITING MIDGE FROM VIET NAM (DIPTERA: CERATOPOGONIDAE)

WILLIS W. WIRTH
Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, c/o U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. 20560

NIPHAN CHANTHAWANICH RATANAWORABHAN[1]
Applied Scientific Research Corporation, Bangkok, Thailand

ABSTRACT—**Pseudostilobezzia macclurei,** new genus and new species, are described from Viet Nam. The genus is closely related to *Stilobezzia* in the tribe Stilobezziini.

In the course of our revisionary study of the genera of Ceratopogonidae of the world, we found in the collections of the U. S. National Museum a specimen from Viet Nam which represents a new genus closely related to *Stilobezzia* Kieffer in the tribe Stilobezziini. The Oriental species of *Stilobezzia* were recently revised by Das Gupta and Wirth (1968) to whom the reader is referred for a full explanation of terminology.

Genus *Pseudostilobezzia* Wirth and Ratanaworabhan, new genus

Type-species, *Pseudostilobezzia macclurei* Wirth and Ratanaworabhan, new species.

Diagnosis (female): A moderately small, slender midge with unmarked legs and wings. Eyes (fig. 1g) separated by space equal to diameter of 1 facet; with fine interfacetal pubescence. Interocular space with transverse suture, below this a moderately long seta. Antenna (fig. 1a) moderately long and slender, proximal flagellar segments slightly fusiform, distal segments moderately elongated. Palpus (fig. 1b) slender, five-segmented; third segment bearing several elongate hyaline sensilla in small, round, sensory pit. Proboscis (fig. 1g) moderately elongate; mandible (fig. 1e) with 8 moderately strong teeth. Thorax moderately elongate, mesonotum moderately convex cephalad, without anterior spine or tubercle. Legs (fig. 1i) slender, vestiture of inconspicuous hairs; femora unarmed; fore tibia slightly swollen distally; hind tibial comb (fig. 1h) with 7 spines. Tarsi (fig. 1j) slender, without strong ventral spines; fourth tarsomeres cordiform; fifth unarmed ventrally. Claws (fig. 1k) large and moderately unequal on fore leg; small and equal on mid and hind legs; claws slender with sharp tips. Wing (fig. 1c) with coarse microtrichia; macrotrichia absent. Two radial cells, the first rhomboidal as typical for *Stilobezzia;* second elongate, well formed, 3.9 as long as first; costa moderately elongate, extending to 0.76 of wing length; r-m crossvein moderately elongate, nearly perpendicular to axis of wing; medial fork with short petiole, vein M2 faint at base. Abdomen (fig. 1f) moderately stout; genital opening flanked by pair of short, rounded lobes. Two large, ovoid,

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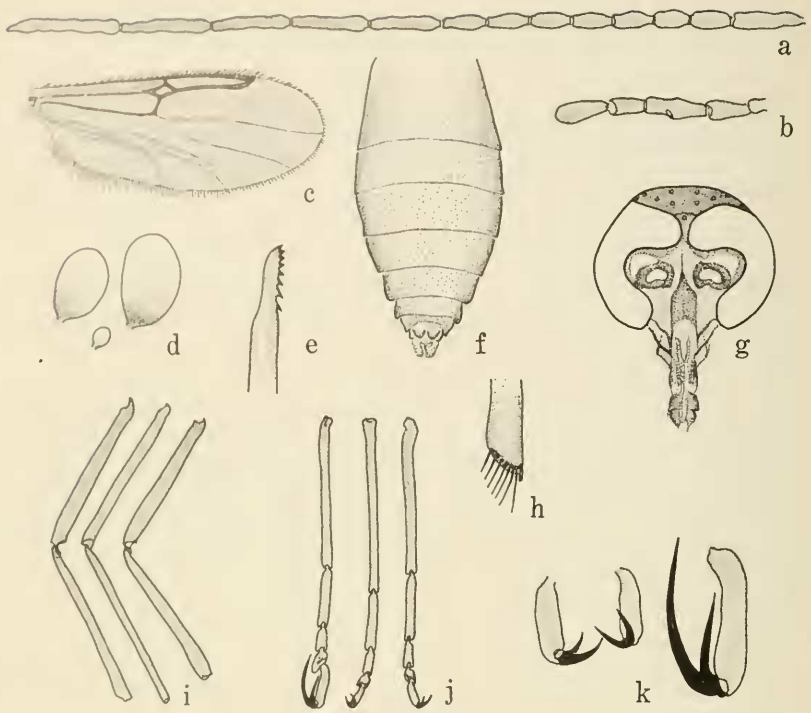

Fig. 1. *Pseudostilobezzia macclurei*, female: a, antenna; b, palpus; c, wing; d, spermathecae; e, mandible; f, abdomen, ventral view; g, head, anterior view; h, hind tibial comb; i, femora and tibiae, left to right, of hind, mid, and fore legs; j, tarsi, left to right, of fore, mid, and hind legs; k, fifth tarsomere and claws, left to right, of hind, mid, and fore legs.

functional spermathecae (fig. 1d) plus a small rudimentary third. Male and immature stages unknown.

Pseudostilobezzia macclurei Wirth and Ratanaworabhan, new species
fig. 1

Female: Wing length 1.30 mm. A uniformly dark brown species; mesonotum slightly darker and scutellum paler; halter brownish. Antenna with lengths of flagellar segments in proportion of 50–30–30–30–30–30–30–33–56–60–62–70–90; antennal ratio 1.41. Palpal segments with lengths in proportion of 10–23–33–20–30; third segment with length to breadth ratio 3.3. Legs with proportions of segments from femur to T5 as 65–65–40–16–6–5–12 on fore leg, 70–70–46–16–6–3–6 on mid leg, and 70–72–40–18–7–3–6 on hind leg. Spermathecae measuring 0.072 by 0.043 mm, 0.057 by 0.036 mm, and 0.019 by 0.014 mm.

Distribution: Viet Nam.

Type: Holotype, female, Dalat, Dralac Prov., Viet Nam, 12–14 November 1959, N. R. Spencer, light trap (Type no. 71178, USNM).

Discussion: *Pseudostilobezzia* appears to be closely related to *Stilobezzia,* subgenus *Stilobezzia,* as evident from the general appearance, wing venation, head and antennal structure, but differs in the condition of the tarsi and claws. In females of *Stilobezzia* the fifth tarsomeres bear strong ventral spines if the wing lacks macrotrichia (subgenus *Stilobezzia*), or if spines are lacking the wing bears macrotrichia (subgenus *Neostilobezzia*). In *Stilobezzia* the female tarsal claws are large and unequal on all legs, or reduced to a single long claw with a small basal barb. In the genus *Monohelea,* which differs considerably in general features and wing venation from *Pseudostilobezzia,* the female tarsal claws are sometimes small and equal on the fore and mid legs, but are very unequal, or reduced to a single long claw with a basal barb, on the hind leg.

We are very pleased to name this species in honor of Dr. H. Elliott McClure of the Migratory Animal Pathological Survey, Bangkok, Thailand, in appreciation of his long and enthusiastic help and guidance in our studies of Southeast Asian Ceratopogonidae.

Reference

Das Gupta, S. K., and W. W. Wirth. 1968. Revision of the Oriental Species of *Stilobezzia* Kieffer (Diptera, Ceratopogonidae). Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 283: 1–149.

STUDIES ON IDIOCERINAE LEAFHOPPERS: X. IDIOSCOPUS NITIDULUS (WALKER), NEW COMBINATION (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE)

J. Maldonado-Capriles

Department of Biology, University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 00708

ABSTRACT—*Idiocerus nitidulus* Walker is transferred to the genus *Idioscopus* Baker, and the male genitalia are illustrated.

Among specimens recently obtained for study from the Leiden Museum, The Netherlands, there were some that I suspected to be *Idiocerus nitidulus* Walker 1870 because they were collected in Java. Dr. W. J. Knight at the British Museum (N.H.) kindly agreed to compare a female and a male with Walker's type. After examining